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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

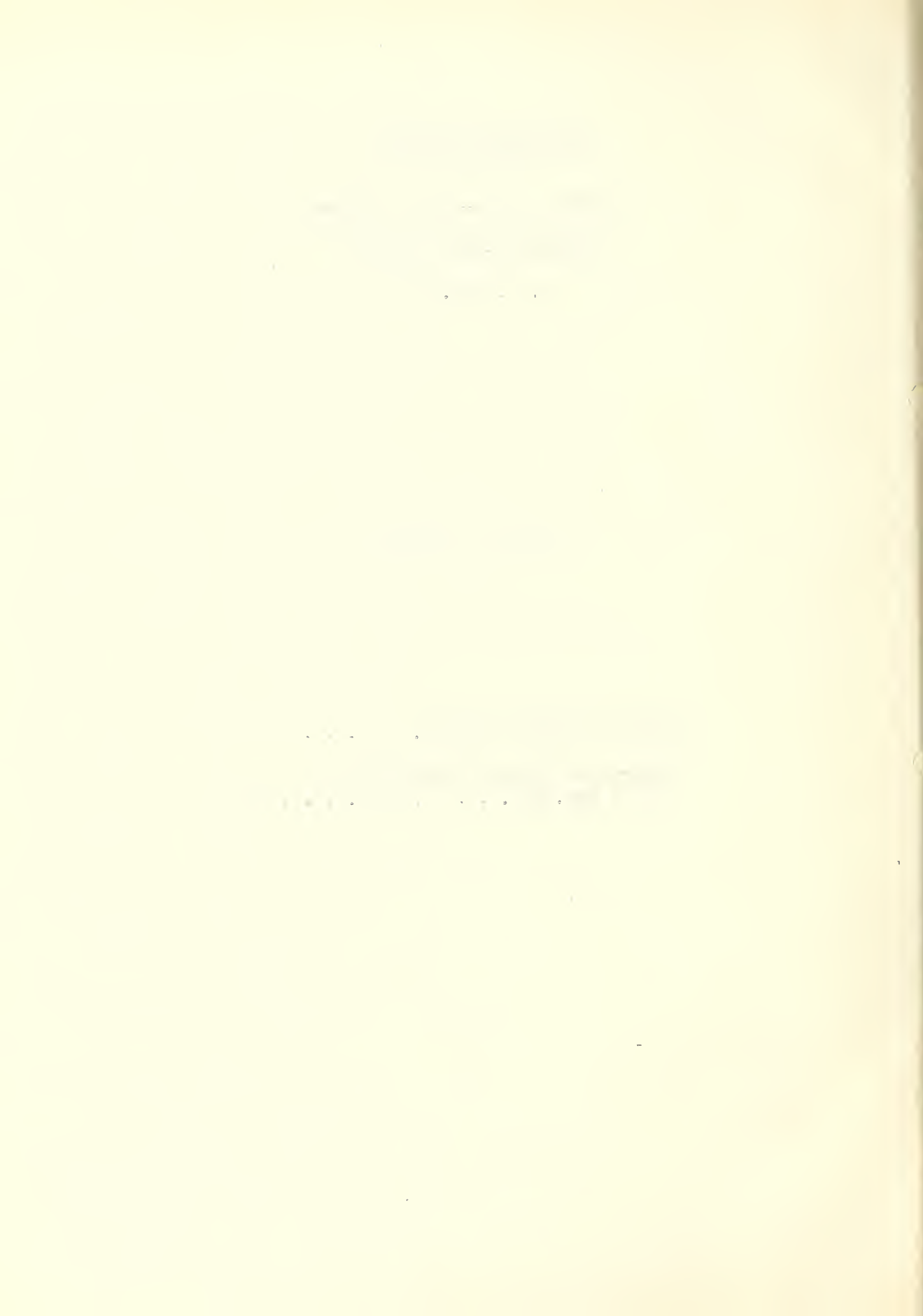
Public Law 18--78th Congress

Chapter 28--1st Session

H. J. Res. 83

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 18.

Additional Sales on CCC Wheat for Feed. Permits additional sales of wheat for feed by Commodity Credit Corporation, if none is sold at less than corn parity price at the time of sale, and requires that, in making the regional adjustment in the sale price of wheat, the minimum price be no higher in any area than the U. S. average corn parity price.

Summary and Index of History on H. J. Res. 83.

February 22, 1943	Introduced by Rep. Fulmer and referred to the Committee on Agriculture. Print of the measure as introduced.
March 4, 1943	House Committee on Agriculture reported H. J. Res. 83 with amendment.. H. Rept. 209. Print of the measure as reported to the whole House.
March 11, 1943	Rules Committee reported H. Res. 160 and H. Rept. 240 for consideration of the measure. (Copies of H. Res. 160 and H. Rept. 240 not available).
March 15, 1943	Debated and passed House with amendment.
March 16, 1943	Referred to Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Print of measure as referred.
March 19, 1943	Passed Senate without amendment.
March 25, 1943	Approved. Public Law 18.

Amendments:

Amended by Public Law 71--78th Congress (H. J. Res. 133).

H. J. RES. 83

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 22, 1943

Mr. FULMER introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JOINT RESOLUTION

To permit additional sales of wheat for feed.

- 1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
- 2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the limitation contained in the Department of Agricul-
- 4 ture Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1943, on the quantity of
- 5 wheat which Commodity Credit Corporation can sell for feed
- 6 is hereby increased from one hundred and twenty-five million
- 7 to two hundred and twenty-five million bushels.

78TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. J. RES. 83

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By Mr. FULMER

FEBRUARY 22, 1943

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture



78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 83

[Report No. 209]

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FEBRUARY 22, 1943

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MARCH 4, 1943

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Insert the part printed in italic]

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- 6 is hereby increased from one hundred and twenty-five million
- 7 to two hundred and twenty-five million bushels: *Provided,*
- 8 *however, That no such wheat shall be sold at a price less*
- 9 *than the parity price of corn at the time such sale is made.*

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H. J. RES. 83

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WHEAT FOR FEED

MARCH 4, 1943.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. FULMER, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. J. Res. 83]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H. J. Res. 83) to permit additional sales of wheat for feed, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass, with the following amendment:

Change the period at the end of line 7 to a colon and add the following new wording:

Provided, however, That no such wheat shall be sold at a price less than the parity price of corn at the time such sale is made.

The purpose of this legislation and the need for its enactment are shown in the following letter from the Secretary of Agriculture:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, February 18, 1943.

The honorable the SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: The Commodity Credit Corporation item in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1943, contains a proviso prohibiting the use of funds appropriated for administrative expenses of the Corporation for the sale of farm commodities at less than parity. Certain exceptions were made to this prohibition. One exception permitted the sale of not to exceed 125,000,000 bushels of wheat at not less than 85 percent of the parity price for corn.

During recent weeks, sales of wheat for feed have increased to the level of about 1,000,000 bushels per day. As of February 16, 1943, approximately 107,000,000 bushels of wheat had been sold by the Corporation for feed, and an additional quantity, estimated at 14,000,000 bushels, stored in steel bins and country elevators, had been made available to county agricultural conservation committees for local sales.

These sales of feed wheat have been of very great assistance in supplementing both the supplies of protein feeds and feed grains and encouraging the production of livestock products, which are so urgently needed in the war effort. As a part of the 1943 food production program, poultry producers have been asked to increase their 1943 production of eggs to 108 percent and their 1943 production of chickens to 128 percent of the 1942 level. Hog producers have indicated that they plan to farrow approximately 25 percent more pigs this spring than they did in 1942, though our goals call for only a 15-percent increase. A further increase in beef

cattle marketing is needed, and sheep producers are expected to maintain a high level of production. The goal for milk is 122,000,000,000 pounds, which would be a record production. All of these production programs are dependent upon adequate supplies of feed being made available. Wheat is being used and, if appropriate authorization is obtained, can continue to be used effectively in the production of livestock products, which are needed by our armed forces, by our allies, and to supply civilian requirements.

Supplies of domestic wheat for the 1942-43 crop year total 1,613,000,000 bushels, consisting of a carry-over on July 1, 1942, of 632,000,000 bushels, and a crop of 981,000,000 bushels. This is the largest supply on record and is more than twice the average annual consumption and exports of wheat. Therefore, adequate supplies are available to permit an increased quantity of wheat being used for feed. Such use will further the livestock production program, and also make more storage space available for the 1943 crop, which on the basis of current prospects, promises to be larger than average.

In view of the relatively small quantity of wheat which, under the existing limitation remains to be sold as feed, it has been necessary within the last few days to greatly restrict the sales of this wheat, and unless the limitation is increased, all sales will have to be discontinued in the near future.

It is recommended, therefore, that the limitation upon the quantity of wheat which may be sold by the Commodity Credit Corporation during the current fiscal year for use as feed be increased to at least 225,000,000 bushels. A draft of suggested language which may be used in accomplishing this purpose is attached.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that it has no objection to the submission of this proposed legislation for the consideration of Congress.

A personal letter is being sent to the Vice President.

Sincerely,

CLAUDE R. WICKARD, *Secretary.*

Also is shown a letter from the president of the Commodity Credit Corporation, indicating the cost to the Government under this program in selling the 125,000,000 bushels of wheat already disposed of.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION,
Washington, D. C., March 1, 1943.

HON. HAMPTON P. FULMER,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. FULMER: In response to a request made by the honorable Stephen Pace in the hearing this morning before the House Agriculture Committee, we submit estimates as to the loss to Commodity Credit Corporation in connection with the feed wheat program.

The average loan value, plus accrued storage, interest, transportation, and handling charges per bushel in the case of the 125,000,000 bushels of wheat sold by the Corporation as feed, is estimated at \$1.28 per bushel. Subtracting from this the estimated average selling price of 93 cents, indicates a loss to the Corporation of 35 cents per bushel or \$43,750,000.

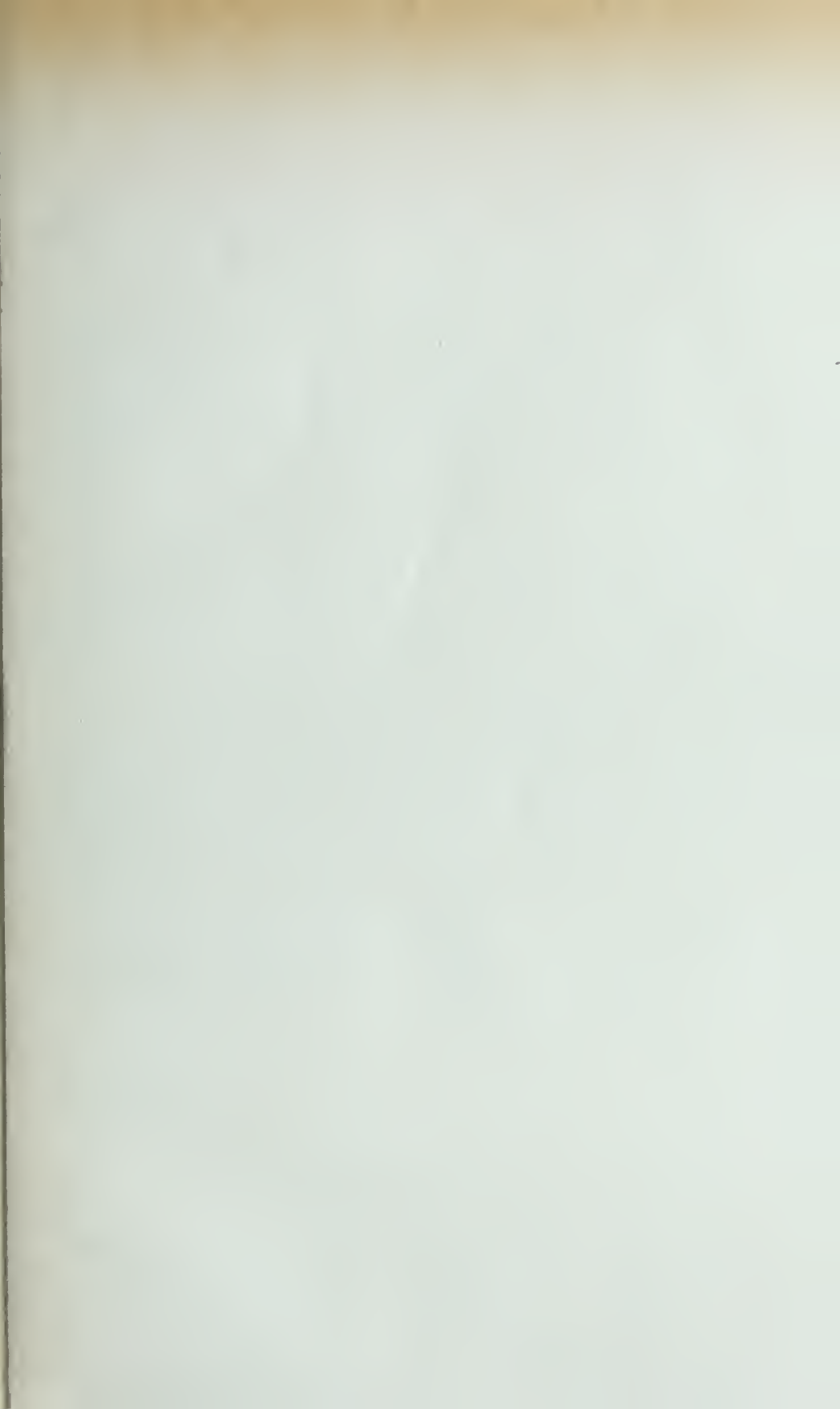
Had the 126,000,000 bushels of wheat, sold for feed, been sold at prices representing 100 percent of corn parity, instead of 85 percent, the average selling price would have been about \$1.08 per bushel and the estimated loss of 20 cents per bushel, or \$25,000,000.

These estimates are based on the value of wheat with ordinary protein content, grading No. 2 or better in quality. The less desirable grades and qualities of wheat were sold under the feed wheat program, the selection being made in such a manner as to improve the stock position. It would be reasonable to adjust the above estimated book losses about 10 cents per bushel for these factors, thus reducing the estimated losses to \$31,250,000 and \$12,500,000, respectively.

If an additional 100,000,000 bushels of wheat were to be sold for feed at 85 percent of corn parity before July 1, 1943, the estimated losses adjusted as indicated above would be \$25,000,000; and if such wheat were to be sold at 100 percent of corn parity, the estimated adjusted losses would be \$9,000,000. In this latter connection it should be pointed out that if feed wheat prices are advanced to 100 percent of corn parity sales would be greatly reduced, with resulting large liquidations of poultry and livestock.

Very truly yours,

J. B. HUTSON, *President.*



ished an auction sale sign indicating that the farmers were selling out at a profit. It happens that a couple of months ago I did display an auction sign in the House. I pointed to it because I was afraid that the farmers throughout the Nation were selling out. I said at the time they were having auction sales because they were being forced to do it. They could not get labor with which to run their farms. They were unable to get enough farm machinery. I pointed out the seriousness of the situation then, and I regret to say it is worse now. I assure the gentleman that I did not rise in the House because I was laboring under any delusion that the farmer was operating at a profit and that he was selling his farm at a profit. It takes a good many years for a farmer to build up a dairy herd. It takes a lot of sweat and toil to raise a herd of cattle from which to get good milk and to operate a dairy farm and market the milk. I say to the gentleman that the farmers in my district certainly never sold out for a profit. They would not be selling at all, but they are being forced to at this time because they just cannot keep operating under the conditions that exist. Incidentally out of 200,000 applications for farm machinery, less than 20,000 have been approved by the War Production Board. I think we can place the blame upon the gentleman mentioned a little while ago, Mr. Weiner. They tell me that he is a lawyer from the metropolitan district. He knows nothing about farm machinery, and he is holding up 90 percent of the applications that have been submitted for farm machinery and consequently the farmers throughout the country are unable to carry on or to take part in a food-for-production program. I stand at this time to take exception to any accusation that I held an auction sign here in the House indicating they were selling out for a profit. As a matter of fact, there is not a farmer in my district who would not love to keep on producing food for freedom if he were given half a chance. There is not a farmer in my district who would, after years of toil in building up a dairy herd, sell out for anything at this time if he could get some cooperation and understanding from his Government.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. DIES. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. Voorhis].

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I have listened with great interest to the speeches that have been made this afternoon; and with many of the expressions of concern of the gentlemen I am in agreement. I feel that the plight of small business is one of the most serious things from the standpoint of the future of our country that I can imagine. I think it is traceable quite as much to the fact that control of the War Production Board is so largely in the hands of representatives of the very biggest business concerns of this country as to any other cause.

But when we come to the problem of agriculture, I want to say what I have

said on previous occasions. There is another way to get around the problem of price control, if the Congress wants to take it. It is the way I pointed out when the price-control bill was first passed. If the Congress wants to do three things, we could get along with no more price control than control over prices that can be manipulated by monopolies. But Congress would have to do three things. It would have to pass a tax program and a compulsory savings program which, taken together, would be stiff enough so that we would not have a serious excess of buying power in the hands of the people over the supply of consumer goods.

If we go to that extent on those two lines, then we might be able to get along without any kind of artificial price control such as we have now and such as nobody likes.

The third thing would have to be to prevent the creation of money by private banking institutions of the country, because unless that is done it is simply out of the question to prevent inflation of the monetary supply. Unless the Congress is going to take those steps it is necessary to have a Price Control Administration if inflationary price increases are to be avoided. But ceilings on agricultural commodities must not be fixed on the basis of simply an average return to the average farmer. These are supposed to be ceiling prices. And unless we are to lose production, those ceilings have to be real ceilings, taking into account the cost of production of all producers in that given field, especially the small ones. I am convinced that those ceilings, in many instances, have to be adjusted on the principle that production is our No. 1 need so far as food is concerned, and that this requires that all farmers be enabled to go ahead with production under the ceilings fixed. If the O. P. A. does not proposed to do it, I stand ready to vote for legislation, some of which has already been reported by the Committee on Agriculture, which will have the effect of making these agricultural prices high enough to enable the farmer to cover his cost, including the increased labor cost which most farmers have.

We are in the midst of the greatest war the country ever saw. Under those circumstances, great powers have been granted to the executive agencies, and nobody is smart enough to know how to administer this power without making some mistakes. To the extent that Congress by legislation can correct it, it should be done. To the extent that we can secure correction without legislative action that is quicker and better. But this whole great national task must and will be done—difficult though it be.

The bill before us today from the Committee on Agriculture is an important bill, to release 100,000,000 bushels of wheat for feed purposes. The farmers in my district, poultrymen, dairymen, and people like that who feed grain, are interested in it, because they need that grain for feed. I am not going into an argument particularly at this moment about the price at which I think it should be sold, but I am going to say that in

any case it is vitally important that this wheat be released.

I earnestly hope that the bill will be passed for that reason.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. VOORHIS of California was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DIES. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of House Joint Resolution 83, to permit additional sales of wheat for feed.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of House Joint Resolution 83, with Mr. THOMAS in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the House joint resolution.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the House joint resolution was dispensed with.

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I do not believe it is necessary to take very much time in speaking on this bill because I do not believe there is very much opposition, if any, to the resolution.

Some time ago the Congress authorized the Commodity Credit Corporation to sell 125,000,000 bushels of wheat for feed purposes. Some weeks ago this Corporation came in and stated that all of that wheat had been disposed of, and apparently because of the tremendous shortage of protein feed it was very important that they be given authorization to sell an additional 100,000,000 bushels for feed purposes. I cannot understand what has become of all the cottonseed and soybean meal, but there is very little on the market.

The only question seriously considered by the Committee on Agriculture in considering this bill was the price at which this wheat should be sold. The 125,000,000 bushels previously sold was sold at 85 percent of the corn parity price. The committee amended this bill so that this 100,000,000 bushels of wheat will be sold at 100 percent of the corn parity price. There has been a considerable loss on the sale of the 125,000,000 bushels of wheat and there will be considerable loss under this bill, but we must have this wheat for feeding purposes if we are to take care of the immediate needs of our armies. I shall offer an amendment at the conclusion of the reading of the bill which I believe the members of the committee will agree to. In fact, everyone with whom I have discussed the amendment seemed to be perfectly satisfied with the adoption of the amendment. You will find that in some of the outlying States—for instance, the Pacific Coast States, New

England, the States in the East and the South—on account of the freight rate being higher than on the shipment of wheat in the commercial corn area, that this amendment will be helpful to farmers in these outlying areas anywhere from 2 to 20 cents per bushel.

My amendment proposes to give to the Commodity Credit Corporation authority to average corn parity in the regions which will give to those States a price of about \$1.03, which would be fair, because as we understand, the sale of this wheat is for the sole purpose of helping farmers secure feed because of the shortage of protein feed and for the additional purpose of increasing production of hogs, cattle, and especially poultry. This amendment would be very helpful to my State of South Carolina; instead of having to pay \$1.19 the farmers would be able to buy at \$1.03 per bushel. This as stated will also apply to a great many other States. It would be perfectly fair and in line with my idea of passing such legislation.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FULMER. Yes.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I would like to say that I appreciate very much the gentleman's offering that amendment. I think it will be very helpful.

Mr. FULMER. I thank the gentleman. This amendment will be perfectly satisfactory to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FULMER. Yes.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. As I understand the parity price of corn on the Chicago market today is about \$1 or \$1.03.

Mr. FULMER. To \$1.08.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. With the parity price to the farmer out on the farm considerably less, maybe 10 to 12 cents a bushel less.

Mr. FULMER. I understand each county has a different corn parity price ranging I believe from 97 cents to \$1.19.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Under the resolution will the wheat be sold to the farmer for feed purposes at the Chicago parity price or parity price out on the farm?

Mr. FULMER. The farmer would have to pay the freight difference which would give the parity price based on the Chicago market.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. In other words, \$1.02 or \$1.03 even though he is going to feed it to his own stock?

Mr. FULMER. That is right. In the commercial corn areas it will be 100 percent of the parity price, but in the outlying States that I referred to a while ago, when you add the cost of freight the price might be as high as \$1.03 up to \$1.19 per bushel.

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FULMER. I yield.

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I am very agreeable to this bill, but there is not much trouble about the carbohydrate foods anyway, corn and wheat and that sort of thing; our great difficulty is the protein feed.

Mr. FULMER. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. And there is great scarcity there, because last year in the increased production of milk, butter, and chickens, and all those things, that have had to have protein feed we used an unparalleled amount; and is there any prospect?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Carolina has expired.

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 additional minutes.

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. Is the gentleman's committee doing anything to bring in some legislation looking to the increased production of proteins, which I know, as a farmer, is the very greatest trouble we have in producing milk and meats?

Mr. FULMER. I will state to the gentleman that that is very important and my committee is deeply interested in doing everything possible, and the Department has offered incentive payments in a great many instances to bring about an increased production of certain crops. We had a bill up for consideration some time ago to increase production of peanuts for oil and for peanut meal.

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. Yes.

Mr. FULMER. One of the major troubles today is the shortage of cottonseed and soybean meal, and that is what necessitates the passage of this bill for the sale of this wheat. We have quite a surplus of corn and wheat which we could use, and no doubt this ought to be 200,000,000 bushels instead of 100,000,000 bushels.

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FULMER. I yield.

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. May I inject this remark? This may do some good to agriculture in this country and the production of foodstuffs, especially meats, is so dependent on an increase of the protein feeds that if something is not done by the Government to tremendously artificially stimulate the production for proteins we are going to run into disaster.

Mr. FULMER. I may say to the gentleman from North Carolina that every member of my committee has been working faithfully during the whole year 1942 and up to the present moment in the hope of solving many of the problems confronting the farmers of this country.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FULMER. I yield.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I think that my chairman misunderstood the question asked by the gentleman from Iowa about the price at which feed wheat was to be sold on the farm. Each county in the country where they will buy this wheat has a definite corn parity price, and the wheat is to be sold on the farm or in that county at a certain definite corn parity price as of that county and not as of Chicago.

Mr. FULMER. I am very glad to have the gentleman's explanation.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FULMER. I yield.

Mr. O'HARA. The situation out our way is that our high-protein feeders are very short of food and are very much interested in the bill, but can the gentleman tell me why it is so difficult for feeders to get soybean meal or cottonseed meal at this time? Is there a shortage of production or distribution, or what is the trouble?

Mr. FULMER. I have had that up with the Commodity Credit Corporation. At the beginning of the cottonseed crushing season it was thought that cottonseed meal would be a drag on the market, but it has all disappeared, or someone has bought up considerable of this meal, holding hopes that they may get higher prices later on. Some days ago the Secretary of Agriculture announced a 10-percent increase in cotton acreage, hoping that we will be able to increase the production of cottonseed meal, and every effort is being put forth to increase soybeans for oil and meal.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Carolina has expired.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN].

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, last year we had up for consideration the sale of 125,000,000 bushels of Commodity Credit wheat at 85 percent of corn parity. I opposed the bill. I opposed it for the reason that I believed that all farm products should be sold at parity prices. Since that time we have gotten into a desperate situation so far as feed is concerned in this country, and we now have reached the stage where 75 percent of all essential foods are placed under the point-rationing system because of scarcity.

I am interested in getting food for the American people and food for our armed forces. We must maintain the morale of the people at home and to give the boys in the service everything they need in abundance. I am not so much interested in the price that this feed wheat is sold at as I am in converting the feed wheat into food for human consumption.

You will note at the end of the bill a committee amendment which provides that this wheat is to be sold at corn parity prices. I am opposed to the committee amendment, as I want it sold at the price at which the 125,000,000 bushels were sold; in other words, at 85 percent of corn parity. My reason for that, as I have already stated, is that I am interested in getting food for the American people. I cannot subscribe to the argument that if this wheat is sold for 85 percent of corn parity that it will force down the price of corn.

I live in a commercial corn area. Eighty-five percent of the farmers in my district went along with the New Deal triple A program. They planted the corn acreage that was allotted to them by the triple A. Since last year's crop the Government has asked our farmers to double their poultry flocks, to double

their hog and cattle production, and to produce more dairy products. Because we followed the triple A acreage allotment program, the farmers were not able to produce all the corn necessary to take care of present demands. We have used up all of our corn and we must now buy the feed with which to produce these additional farm products. That is why I am urging the defeat of the committee amendment.

If the O. P. A. would lift the ceiling on corn from \$1 in Chicago to \$1.08 you would see corn go up to \$1.08.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. As a matter of fact, the gentleman stated a while ago to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. FULMER] that the farmer, under this bill with the committee amendment, would be paying less than parity for his wheat that he has to feed.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. No. He would pay corn parity on the farm.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I understood the gentleman to say that corn parity on the farm is less than the Chicago market.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. No; the Chicago market has nothing to do with the corn parity on the farm. That is an entirely different thing.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. What is the price per bushel full parity to the farmer for corn on the farm?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The average corn parity on the farm is between \$1.01 and \$1.02 per bushel. That is the average parity and that differs according to States and counties, depending on the location of the farm.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. That is the price the farmer would have to pay for this feed wheat?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Yes; but it will not be the price in Chicago.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I imagine that parity is determined to some extent by the freight rates and all that sort of thing?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. That enters into it, but I do not have time to go into a discussion of that now. The gentleman knows what it is as well as I do, and so do others here.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Parity in your section of the country and mine would be a little bit different. For instance, in my section I imagine parity on corn would be about \$1.03.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Parity would be about \$1.03, yes.

Mr. O'CONNOR. That is what our stockmen would be required to pay for the wheat they will buy from the Government when we pass this bill?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. That is right. They will have to pay more than those living in other areas. The proposition that the Chairman has made is go-

ing to make feed wheat cheaper in the coastal areas than it is in the areas where they produce wheat.

Mr. PACE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. PACE. Has the gentleman seen the details of the price in each State? It does not support the gentleman's statement.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I have not seen that particular statement.

Mr. PACE. The average price in the outlying areas would be \$1.03, and the average price in the immediate corn area would be from 94 cents to \$1.03.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. They may have moved the parity down, because the general average parity on corn, according to figures from the Department of Agriculture, is \$1.01 and \$1.02 on the farm.

Mr. PACE. I think that is true.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. That is what I am referring to. I have not had a chance to study that particular table.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. WHITE].

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, this is a very important and necessary piece of legislation. In order that you may know how important it is to the people of Idaho I will read a telegram from our Governor as follows:

BOISE, IDAHO, February 19, 1943.

HON. COMPTON I. WHITE,

Member of Congress, Washington, D. C.:

Immediate action imperative to make Federal feed wheat available for Idaho livestock industry. Sales suspended February 17 and Agricultural Adjustment Administration reports congressional action needed to make more available. Many farmers without feed wheat now and situation most serious.

C. A. BOTTOLFSSEN, Governor.

Mr. Chairman, I have other telegrams here from various individuals which I will read:

RIGBY, IDAHO, February 21, 1943.

Representative COMPTON I. WHITE,

Washington, D. C.:

Jefferson County will need an additional 300,000 bushels of wheat to feed livestock until harvest. We are advised that feed wheat from Commodity Credit Corporation is exhausted. We recommend an additional quota of wheat be set up by Congress for feeding purposes.

JEFFERSON COUNTY LIVESTOCK

ASSOCIATION,

L. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, February 20, 1943.

HON. COMPTON WHITE,

House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C.:

Hope you can support bill to make an additional allotment of wheat available for feeding purposes at reduced prices. Immediate stoppage of program will seriously upset production of poultry and eggs. Protein feeds in Utah are far short of required amount. Have taken matter up with United States Department of Agriculture. If there is anything you can do will appreciate it very much.

DRAPER POULTRYMEN, INC.

OGDEN, UTAH, February 19, 1943.

Representative COMPTON WHITE,

Washington, D. C.:

Discontinuance of feed-wheat program seriously disrupting livestock and poultry feeding this territory. Urge your support bill for allotting additional supply of Commodity Credit Corporation wheat for feed. Turkey contracts being canceled and livestock going to market unfinished due to uncertainty of future feed-wheat program.

FARMERS GRAIN COOPERATIVE.

GOODING, IDAHO, February 19, 1943.

HON. COMPTON I. WHITE,

Representative:

Vigorously protest stoppage of the feed-wheat program. Eight hundred members Gooding County Marketing Association with 28,000 head of hogs to be marketed 1943 depending on Government wheat. Only 10 days' supply on hand. Letter follows.

GOODING COUNTY MARKETING

ASSOCIATION,

E. J. PALMER, Secretary.

Mr. Chairman, to supplement the forage crops we raise in Idaho we must have grain to produce milk, butter, eggs, and pork so badly needed to supply the armed forces of this country. Mr. Chairman, it is vitally necessary that we pass this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

(Mr. WHITE asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Montana [Mr. O'CONNOR].

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Chairman, this is very much needed legislation. The chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and every member of that committee of the House is entitled to be congratulated for bringing this bill before the House just as quickly as possible under the rules. The Rules Committee is also to be congratulated for being so prompt.

In my section of the country, in Billings, one feeder is feeding 4,000 steers. He was running short of feed as the 125,000,000 bushels of wheat that could be sold belonging to the Government had been exhausted.

Over in Billings they have worked out a new plan of running this wheat through a steam roller. It comes out flat, looking almost like oatmeal and experts say that 10 pounds a day of this wheat will do as much as corn ever did for a critter. I am sorry to say this to my good friend, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GILCHRIST], because it seems like wheat is going to make a good substitute for corn for feeding. The passing of this bill will mean a lot for Montana.

I also call your attention to the place Montana occupies in the livestock production of this country. Texas was first in the production of wool in 1942 and Montana was second. The wool growers in Montana received \$13,186,000 for the 1942 clip and those in Texas received \$20,748,000. In the production of cattle, Montana is third. So you see that we produce a lot of mutton, lambs, wool, and beef. We must have feed to fatten this livestock.

I am for this bill and I hope it will be passed without any votes against it.

Mr. GILCHRIST. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'CONNOR. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GILCHRIST. Does the gentleman think wheat is a better feed than corn?

Mr. O'CONNOR. I would not say that.

Mr. GILCHRIST. Suppose we say it is.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I will say it is a good substitute.

Mr. GILCHRIST. Then should it not pay more than corn?

Mr. O'CONNOR. We are paying the same for the wheat under this bill as you pay for corn now; \$1.03 is just what your corn is worth.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'CONNOR. I yield to the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. WHITE. As a matter of fact, the freight differential and the restrictions on the movement of the freight make it doubly necessary to use wheat in the West.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Exactly, because we would be obliged to import corn from such States as Iowa into our State, as we produce very little corn in our State.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'CONNOR. I yield to the gentleman from Nevada.

Mr. SULLIVAN. I agree with what the gentleman from Montana has said. May I say also that I have received many telegrams from the cattlemen and poultrymen of my State telling me how urgent it is that this bill pass.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Yes; it will be of great help to all of our western country; and I hope the Senate acts on the bill quickly.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Montana has expired.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CLEVINGER].

Mr. CLEVINGER. Mr. Chairman, this price on wheat is, of course, brought about by something that has happened heretofore in the handling of the wheat crops. Ohio is, I believe, the fourth wheat State of the Union. Wheat is one of our principal crops. For the life of us we cannot understand, in view of the present prices of milk and eggs and the rising prices of farm products generally, just why this valuable cereal wheat, must be footballed around the country. We wonder why it is that our farmers cannot receive their return at the stockyards and the elevators instead of getting a hand-out from the Treasury in the form of a subsidy.

We have been at this subsidy business quite a little while. I find that this last year we distributed throughout the country over \$111,000,000 more for subsidies than in the previous year.

For proof of whether or not this A. A. A. program has been effective, you certainly must go back to the 6-year record made between 1933 and 1939. The price of cash wheat in Chicago on November

1, 1932, was 56.5 cents a bushel. In August 1939, after 6 years of subsidy, the price of wheat on the Iowa farm was 55 cents a bushel, and that with a subsidy that averaged 28 cents a bushel on every bushel exported. It does not look to me as if that is an effective remedy for what is wrong with us.

Steers in Chicago on November 1, 1932, were \$9.50 to \$10 on unsubsidized market. In August 1939, just before the influence of the war began to make itself felt, they were \$10.25 to \$11 in Chicago, just a little rise.

Our troubles, what took us, in the language of the venerable Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] into the middle of the hell of a fix we are in right now on food, may be related somewhat to killing pigs and killing cows and cutting holes in their hides so some fellow could not sell them and get a pair of boots out of them.

We know, too, Mr. WALLACE's position on sugar. He is on record as saying it should not be raised here because it might be produced in the Tropics more cheaply than here. He says the same thing about rubber, and intimates that we might do better by dismantling our plants, if and when we get them into production, at the close of this war. The gentleman is just leaving for another 4 weeks down in Latin-America, where they are going to grow some rubber trees. We wonder just what the gentleman is going to commit us to during this pilgrimage.

I am not going to oppose this additional subsidy out of the Treasury to sell this wheat, but I want to leave this thought with you: After 10 years of this program and subsidies of billions of dollars, if the best comfort you have to offer a farmer is that he must be put in the light of coming here in the middle of a great war and receiving a subsidy from his Government to produce food, you do not think as much of farmers as I do. I think they are entitled to have their self-respect back again. I think they are entitled to have the value of that wheat—the best poultry feed—reflected in the price of eggs and poultry and not in the Government subsidy. One of our troubles is a lack of freedom from fear.

You are going to have an impact on all of your farm fats. You are going to have the full impact of that program on the price of your butter, of your lard, of your beef suet, your beef fat, soybeans, peanuts, and cottonseed oil, just as soon as shipping begins to carry back from the Orient the oils that years ago were landed on your shores at about 2¼ cents a pound. The duty has been taken off them. What are hogs going to be worth? They are going to come into direct competition with vegetable oils.

We have a law providing that a person must dress himself sufficiently to cover his nakedness when he goes out to work, but he is going to compete with men down on those islands, even with monkeys who are trained to pick coconuts, who are not required to wear clothes, where there is no law against indecent exposure of the person. I am not in favor of subjecting the farmer to that competition.

Mr. Chairman, I shall not oppose this bill; farmers' sons and daughters in the

services provide the incentives to produce; they need manpower and machines, not subsidies; this, therefore, certainly is ill-advised legislation. It is silly to continue to subsidize instead of allowing market values to provide the return. It is time to quit kidding the farmers.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY].

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, wheat, known as the staff of life, has played an important place in peace, in war, and in the history of the world. Since 1900 the United States acreage has been around 50,000,000 acres. The smallest acreages were those in 1904 and in 1934, when the acreage was 43,000,000 acres; the highest acreage was that of 1919 when it was over 73,000,000 acres. The national production in bushels has varied from 555,000,000 bushels in 1904 to over 1,000,000,000 bushels in 1915.

The net exports of wheat since 1900 have been over 30 percent of our production for 1900, 1901, 1902, 1914, 1918, 1920, 1921 and 1924. The highest exportation was that of 1914 when it reached 37.3 percent of the national wheat production. These exports of wheat have gradually decreased during the past 10 years. In 1932 and 1933 the net exports were reduced to 4.3 percent and 4.6 percent respectively.

In 1934, 1935, and 1936, we imported 25,000,000, 46,000,000, and 47,000,000 bushels, respectively, and exported 21,000,000, 15,000,000, and 21,000,000 bushels for the same respective years. In other words, we were on a wheat importing basis for these 3 years.

Evidently one of the important reasons that we have so much wheat in the ever-normal granary is because we have not had the exports. In 1939 our exports were down to 5.8 percent and in 1940 to 3.6 percent of the national production. This latter is the lowest percentage of exports of the years listed.

It will be recalled that of late years, export bounties of over 25 cents per bushel have been paid in order for us to get our wheat into the world market.

The Tariff Act of 1930 placed a duty of 42 cents per bushel on wheat. It was hoped to maintain domestic prices by this duty. The average farm price was 67.1 cents per bushel in 1930 and 38.2 cents in 1932. World wheat was low in price. After the small acreages of 1934 and 1935, the drought and the loss of exports, the wheat situation was embarrassed by the surpluses of 1938, 1939, and 1940. For all millions upon millions of dollars were poured into the wheat areas as subsidies, the loss of exports gave us surpluses which resulted, in 1938, in a price of only 56.1 cents per bushel, which amount also included an allowance for unredeemed loans.

This wheat situation became so serious that on May 29, 1941, an import quota was placed on wheat by Presidential

proclamation. In other words, only 800,000 bushels of wheat and 4,000,000 pounds of flour can be imported each year. This is practically an embargo. The quota of less than a million bushels is a small percentage of the 700,000,000 to 900,000,000 bushels annual wheat production. The wheat farmer had 56.1 cents per bushel in 1938, 69.2 cents per bushel in 1939, 68.2 cents per bushel in 1940 through the protection of loans. Even with the millions of dollars of parity funds and other devices, the wheat farmer cannot be accused of obtaining a very desirable price for his wheat. This is apparent when you realize that the wheat farmer received an average of 94.9 cents per bushel average price from 1923 to 1933, after World War No. 1 and only 73.04 cents per bushel from 1933 to 1941 and before World War No. 2. In addition to the 73.04 cents per bushel he received additional funds through Federal borrowings in the form of subsidies.

The price of No. 1 northern wheat in Canada a few days ago was 90 cents per bushel—Canadian price—and 81 cents per bushel in United States money. According to the United States Department of Agriculture, recent prices of Canadian wheat grading 5 and 6 or as feed wheat have ranged from 75 cents to 78 cents per bushel (around 68 cents to 70 cents United States price).

Many livestock producers feel that this near embargo on wheat should be lifted as there is still a 42-cents-per-bushel protection. A few suggest removal of the 42-cents-per-bushel protection as the tariff has already been removed on oils and fats. This was done during the last session of Congress. Many livestock feeders feel it would be desirable to lift the near embargo. The price of wheat in the United States would probably decline, and it is a rather embarrassing situation. The United States Department of Agriculture states in a letter to me:

The spread between comparable grades of Canadian and United States milling wheat, basis Buffalo, has been over 70 cents per bushel, or around 30 cents above the United States 42-cent duty on such wheat.

In other words, if the near embargo were not in force, the Canadian wheat would come in for flour and feed since they could pay the 42-cents-per-bushel duty and still get 30 cents more per bushel for their wheat in the United States than in Canada. The lifting of the near embargo would increase available feeds but it would also weaken the domestic wheat market.

While livestock producers may be interested in such a plan, the wheat leadership is pretty strong in this country. It is rather strong here in Congress when it can pass and maintain the protective legislation that it has obtained and which protection has not been extended to other crops. Though the crop represents less than 10 percent of the national farm income it is much stronger legislatively than this relation indicates.

During the last session, 125,000,000 bushels of Government wheat were released at 85 percent of corn parity. This is now used up. We are now asked to

release another 100,000,000 bushels. The corn people are opposed to selling this wheat at 85 percent of corn parity as they claim it weakens the price of corn. As the United States produces two and one-half to three billion bushels of corn per year and 600,000,000 to 900,000,000 bushels of wheat, you can see where arguments can easily be provided. The resolution, as it comes on the floor of the House, will provide that the 100,000,000 bushels be released at corn parity which is \$1.02 per bushel at this time. If passed it will furnish the wheat for feed at an advance of 15 percent in price.

The demand for an increase in the production of livestock and livestock products has created an unusually great demand for mill feeds. Many farmers secured additional livestock, thinking that they would be able to secure feed at a fair price. This advance in feed costs will materially influence the amount of livestock and livestock products produced in 1943. He cannot understand why a near embargo is placed on this Canadian wheat when, to furnish food for the war, makes it necessary to have every available pound of feed. This wheat makes a good dairy feed. It contains 9.2 percent digestible protein while corn has 7.5 percent of digestible protein, according to Henry and Morrison's Feeds and Feeding.

These dairymen, poultrymen, hog raisers and other livestock producers must be able to secure feed from some source at a fair price if 1943 production is to be the maximum. No fair-minded man wants to be seeking special privileges for his own constituents but every one of us must realize that we are charged with the responsibility of providing the means of securing maximum production. Unless the costs of feed are kept down, dairy products surely must advance in price.

The following letter is the official source of my information regarding the near embargo on wheat that exists today:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., March 5, 1943.

Hon. REID MURRAY,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. MURRAY: With reference to your telephone conversation yesterday with Mr. Gordon P. Boals of this office regarding certain questions about Canadian wheat and feed supplies, prices, and imports, I am very glad to give the following information:

1. Wheat and feed supplies: Canada has a record supply of wheat and feed grains this season and will have a record carry-over of these grains on August 1, 1943, the beginning of their new crop year. On the basis of present information it is estimated that the carry-over of old crop Canadian wheat on August 1 next will amount to around 675,000,000 bushels, a quantity which is approximately equal to 2 years' normal domestic requirements and exports, not taking into account the new crop to be harvested in 1943. Further, it is estimated that the carry-over of Canadian barley will be around 125,000,000 bushels and oats will approximate 225,000,000 bushels (32 pound basis).

2. Feed wheat: Despite the record crop of 1942 which included a considerable quantity of lower-grade wheat, only limited quantities of such wheat have been marketed by Canadian farmers. This situation is due in large

measure to the marketing quota in Canada which permits only 280,000,000 bushels of 1942 crop wheat in the prairie provinces to be marketed during the current season out of a total prairie production of 565,000,000 bushels. Since feed wheat usually sells at a substantial discount, farmers who can market only part of their production prefer to sell the best wheat they have and thereby receive the most cash income possible. Likewise, the opportunities of marketing feed wheat in the form of livestock or livestock products are also very favorable in Canada at the present time so that a considerable quantity of low-grade wheat is being fed in the country.

3. Import quotas and duties: As a result of the President's proclamation on May 29, 1941, an annual wheat import quota of 800,000 bushels and a wheat-flour quota of 4,000,000 pounds was established. Of this total quantity Canada was granted a quota of 795,000 bushels of wheat and 3,815,000 pounds of flour. Feed wheat is not included in the quota. The Canadian Government under authority of the War Measures Act has required since August 25, 1941, an export permit from the Canadian Wheat Board for exports of wheat grading No. 4 or less and of barley and oats. During the 1941-42 season few export permits were granted due to the reduced feed supplies in Canada.

4. Prices: The Canadian Government has had a guaranteed price for wheat applicable for 1942 crop wheat and to be continued for 1943 of 90 cents Canadian (81 U. S. cents) basis No. 1 Northern in store at Fort William, Port Arthur, or Vancouver. Recent prices of Canadian wheat grading No. 5 and 6 or as feed wheat have ranged from 75 to 78 cents (around 68 to 70 U. S. cents). The spread between comparable grades of Canadian and United States milling wheat basis Buffalo has been over 70 cents per bushel or around 30 cents above the United States 42-cent duty on such wheat.

I hope that this information will answer the questions which you had in mind.

Sincerely yours,

L. A. WHEELER, Director.

Mr. Chairman, in order to discuss this whole wheat problem it would be necessary to have involved with it our whole domestic and foreign agricultural program. During the past year agents of the Government have asked farmer after farmer to buy another hog or sow or more poultry in order to produce 12 percent more livestock and livestock products than ever before. We are talking about 100,000,000 bushels of wheat, and I dare say, though I do not want to go on record as seeing into the future, that it will do well if it lasts 30 days. Three years we had to import wheat—1934, 1935, and 1935—regardless of the amount of money we spent for not raising it. We still imported more than we exported, with the result that some years we had to spend 25 to 28 cents per bushel to get rid of it. The reason we have this surplus today is because we have lost our export market and we have had good crops. That is the reason our ever-normal granary has become an abnormal granary. It has not been because anybody has been smart. I again call attention to it at this time because on May 29, 1941, we had by Presidential proclamation what is really an embargo on wheat. I would not want to get into a discussion of the iniquitous Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act, but I will call your attention to the fact that this act was supplemented by a near

embargo. Since May 29, 1941, we have not been able to import more than 800,000,000 bushels of wheat and 4,000,000 pounds of flour per year heretofore mentioned.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Yes.

Mr. WHITE. The gentleman fixed the date of May 29, 1941. Go back 10 years to May 31, 1931, and he will find that in a Republican administration the Farm Board was doing the same thing. They were paying a subsidy on wheat.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. My answer to the gentleman from the great wheat State of Idaho is that the only time we have produced a billion bushels of wheat in this country was in 1915, and this was before you had either a farm board or the present agricultural program, but that has nothing to do with it. The point is that this little 100,000,000 bushels of wheat will amount to nothing. We must have a much larger supply of available feeds. I would like to know why we need a near embargo on wheat at this time? If anyone can tell why it should not be lifted, I would like to have that presented now. If no one can defend the near embargo on wheat, it surely has not any valid reason for being in effect.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. MORRISON].

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, a great many of these evils that we are thinking about are mere evil prophecies. Last year the United States people produced more foodstuffs than ever before in our history, with many difficulties with bureaucrats, and so forth. We produced more feed than we needed, and more than we and our allies could use. We are threatened in the future, but, according to the facts established by the agricultural people of this country, we have reason to be very hopeful of getting through our difficulties gloriously. We heard something about figures about poultry and eggs this year.

A prophecy by a staff writer in the Wall Street Journal, certainly not a champion of bureaucrats and the New Deal administration, states that according to the returns from the poultrymen of this country, actual reports, we promise to produce 6,000,000,000 dozen more eggs this year than we did last year, the greatest year of production in our history, and that the commercial hatcheries had already sold all their chickens that they had to hatch this spring. That is good, but some of our friends talk about various difficulties that we cannot talk about. I will not have time to do it, this thing of not letting the farmer butcher his meat, as some gentlemen referred to, while they were hurrying all of the beef to the butchers everywhere, and establishing quotas beyond which the abattoirs could not operate, in order to protect the American people from possible suffering, and our Army—not from meanness, not from any devilish spirit of some infernal bureaucrat that hated everybody and wanted them to suffer,

but carrying out what they thought was best. They limited what the butchers could butcher to the quotas based on what we had done, and the farmer could butcher his meat at home, but could not put it in the regular trade channels without Government inspection, and that is all there was to it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GILCHRIST].

Mr. GILCHRIST. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks that I previously made and to revise and extend the remarks I am about to make.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. GILCHRIST. Mr. Chairman, I call attention to the fact that this bill as first introduced provided that the Commodity Credit Corporation should sell their wheat at 85 percent of corn parity. You understand that it was not 85 percent of wheat parity, but at 85 percent of corn parity. That is what has been going on heretofore. It put the Government in business. My friends on both sides of the aisle know that that is an iniquitous thing. The previous law provided that the government should buy this wheat and pay 120 or 140 cents or whatever the price might be to the wheat producer and then turn around and bring it into the corn country and sell it for 85 cents. That was advanced as a fair thing. Can you think of anything worse than that method of putting the Government in business? Certainly not.

The Government thereby lost money, and under this bill as originally proposed it provided for the sale of 100,000,000 bushels, upon which the Government would lose about 35 cents a bushel, or \$35,000,000. That is what would happen if the committee amendment which you will see in italics in the bill were left off of the bill. So that those of you who believe in economy, who think that the time has come when this Government ought to economize a little and save a little money, should vote for that committee amendment. I hope there is no member who will offer an amendment to strike it out, or to eliminate it from the bill.

So I say to you who do not believe the Government should be in private business, to vote for that amendment. Any laboring man or labor advocate on the floor of this House should also vote for that amendment, because labor, and workingmen are opposed to scabs, men who will take over your job at a less price. But now it has been proposed that wheat should come into the corn country and scab, because advocates of the original bill—without the amendment—want to give wheat the right to sell itself at 85 percent of corn parity. So I say that anyone who believes in labor ideas should vote for that amendment which has been put on the bill, and not favor any scab wheat.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GILCHRIST. I yield for a question.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I wonder if there is any wheat being shipped from the heavy wheat producing States like North and South Dakota, Montana, and Kansas into the State of Iowa, to compete with your corn?

Mr. GILCHRIST. Lots of it. My office is within two blocks of an elevator. A great deal of that wheat has come in and I could look over and see them hauling wheat away from that elevator to my farmers, because they could get it at 85 percent of what they had to pay for corn. And wheat is good feed. The gentleman said it was better feed than corn. Very well. If it is better feed, then certainly they ought to pay more per bushel for it.

Mr. O'CONNOR. But the 125,000,000 bushels that were to be sold at 85 percent of corn parity have already been exhausted.

Mr. GILCHRIST. I have not been at home for several months.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Well, the gentleman ought to go home once in a while.

Mr. GILCHRIST. Yes; my very dear friend from Montana is right about that. I really ought to go home oftener than I do. But I simply say to you that this bill without the amendment would permit wheat to be brought into my country and your country and scabbed as against corn, because it would permit them to sell it at 85 percent of the price for corn parity.

It would break the market price and it did break the market price when this bill was passed last year, 4 cents a bushel. I telephoned to my son while the bill was being enacted and told him to sell our corn, and he did, and we got 4 cents a bushel more for it than it would have sold for on the next day because the passage of the former bill broke the corn market that much.

Government wheat ought to be furnished to feeders at a good low price, but the Government should not buy this wheat at a high price and then bring it into the corn country and sell it at such a low price as to break down corn prices. To use an expression often heard in labor circles, wheat ought not to be a "scab" as against corn. The wheat farmer has had many advantages that corn farmers do not get, such as insurance at Government expense, as higher parity payments per bushel at Government expense, as higher conservation payments per bushel at Government expense, as higher commodity credit loans per bushel at Government expense. Corn does not get any crop insurance protection at all. This wheat insurance has been costing the Government large sums every year. Last year the loss to the Government by reason of crop insurance on wheat was 20 percent more than the premiums received by the Government, and in previous years the loss has been even more. There never has been a year in which crop insurance on wheat paid its own way. Government feed wheat should not be held too high nor as high as wheat for milling, but it should not be sold at less than the corn parity price. Even then it will be a bargain for feeders. The

feeders now have the highest returns that have even been known since the First World War and perhaps higher in some respects than then. Let wheat be sold at a bargain price to feeders. But do not injure corn prices for our farmers. The Government should not pay wheat producers \$1.20 or more per bushel and then turn around and depress the corn market by selling that same wheat in the corn country for 85 percent of corn parity, as is now requested. This would cost the Government a difference of 35 cents per bushel for this same wheat. Corn farmers would be compelled to help to pay such a subsidy, although it would injure them materially. Feeders will be satisfied to get wheat at bargain prices without harming their neighbors who raise corn. At present the ceiling price for corn as fixed by the administration is less than parity price for corn. This is a grave injustice. I believe it is illegal.

I will add the following:

First. There is no ceiling price on wheat, but there is on corn; and this corn ceiling price is—March 11, 1943—less than parity and tends to hold corn down. In this respect wheat has an advantage.

Second. Wheat has a little higher feeding value than corn. It has a higher protein content. Here is an advantage it has over corn. Feeders can afford to pay somewhat more for wheat than for corn; but corn farmers are not asking that this be done. All they ask is, that the Government shall not discriminate against them.

Third. Wheat farmers will get higher benefit payments or war crop benefits per bushel than corn farmers.

Fourth. Sale of wheat at 85 percent of corn parity will amount to another subsidy to the wheat farmer in addition to those already given him because the Government will pay from \$1.20 and up for this wheat which it is proposed to sell for 85 cents per bushel. This will cost the Government large sums which will be paid as additional subsidies to wheat farmers. This is a distinct detriment to the corn farmer. The Government should not discriminate in such a way.

Fifth. Agriculture as a whole should stand together and one commodity ought not to break the price of another or "scab" against the other.

Sixth. It is probably true that wheat can be fed at less expense and more readily than corn, and millions of bushels of Government wheat have heretofore been used by feeders who are prepared to handle it and who will buy and use it instead of corn.

Seventh. Wheat farmers themselves do not want to sell this wheat at 85 percent of corn parity, No! No! They want to sell it at a good price to the Government and get full pay from the Government, and then have the Government turn around and sell it over in the corn country at prices away below corn. This is unfair. It is an example of the very worst form of government in business.

Eighth. Wheat crops are insured by the Government and this costs the Government large sums over and above

premiums received. The losses are much larger than the premiums and corn farmers must help to pay this loss.

Ninth. In a broadcast on February 26 Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, said:

Wheat is working three shifts in this war. It is going directly into food, and it is feeding animals that produce meat and milk, and it is going into industrial alcohol to make rubber and explosives. We have large wheat surpluses. But with consumption going up, and giving signs of going up still more it is only common sense to maintain as large reserves as we can.

Do not forget to keep wheat in the ever-normal granary.

Tenth. Feeders are getting the best prices they have received in many years and we must see to it that their prosperity is continued and that feed wheat is furnished them at a low cost.

Eleventh. There never was a time when the corn-hog ratio was so favorable to feeders as it is right now. Hogs and cattle are extremely high in the market places.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. RIZLEY].

(By unanimous consent Mr. RIZLEY was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. RIZLEY addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. O'HARA].

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Chairman, I think most of us are concerned in these days about our feed situation, and I want to assure you that the shortage of high protein feeds is a very serious matter of concern in my district, because our farmers and elevator men and our feed men are unable, for some strange reason, to get these high protein feed mixtures, such as soya bean meal and cottonseed meal that are so necessary.

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'HARA. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina and I wish he would tell me why they are not able to get that high protein feed.

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. I wanted to do that in my speech. The demand exceeds anything in the history of our country. On account of this greater demand for livestock and various foodstuffs, we cannot supply the demand, although the production of high protein feeds is greater than ever before. We cannot supply the demand to meet the increased livestock and dairy products production. That is the difficulty. It is not a shortage of production on our part, but because the demand far exceeds anything in the history of the Nation, and unless the production of protein feeds is stimulated in some way, it will probably bring disaster.

Mr. O'HARA. I would like to ask the gentleman from North Carolina this question: Has there been something done to prevent the usual normal distribution

of soya bean meal and cottonseed meal, that would not ordinarily happen?

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. You might say that the limitation of the cotton crop caused some shortage of the byproduct, cottonseed, from which cottonseed meal is made, but that began quite awhile ago, and it has not caused any trouble until now. The production of the soya bean has increased but not enough. There is nothing to interfere with that whatsoever.

Mr. O'HARA. Let me say to the gentleman that some of our feed mixture people are just throwing up their hands and quitting, because they cannot get a bit of this soya bean meal or cottonseed meal that ordinarily they have had no difficulty in getting.

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. As the gentleman knows, I am a farmer—

Mr. O'HARA. So am I.

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. A poultryman and a butcher, and I tell you there is the trouble, and the only trouble that we need to fear, and we are not going to get them produced without artificial stimulation. It should be done in some way. Perhaps we ought to subsidize it, or ought to raise the parity. We ought to do anything to keep the American people and our allies in this war from starving.

Mr. STEFAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'HARA. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. Did I understand the gentleman to say this, that the feed mixture people are having trouble getting soybean meal?

Mr. O'HARA. Very serious trouble.

Mr. STEFAN. I thought it was to be liberally distributed by the C. C. C.

Mr. O'HARA. They have not been able to get that help. It has been so little that it has not amounted to any at all.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'HARA. Yes.

Mr. CASE. The same situation exists in my district; our people are having trouble getting it.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'HARA. I yield.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I want to say to the gentleman from Minnesota that the purpose of this bill is to supply this protein feed so badly needed for the dairy industry and for the poultry industry.

Mr. O'HARA. But I am afraid that it will not last long.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. The gentleman is not opposing the bill?

Mr. O'HARA. Not at all; I am for the bill, but I am afraid that it will not solve our trouble.

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. O'HARA. Yes; gladly.

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. Wheat is not classified as a protein feed; it is very low in protein. It is the next best carbohydrate to corn, but there is very little protein in it, and a man will never make any money producing milk

or growing chickens or raising beef or fattening pork on either corn or wheat alone; it will take more feed than it is worth.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, all time for debate has expired.

The Clerk will read:

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the limitation contained in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1943, on the quantity of wheat which Commodity Credit Corporation can sell for feed is hereby increased from 125,000,000 to 225,000,000 bushels.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 7, after the word "bushels", insert a colon and add "*Provided, however,* That no such wheat shall be sold at a price less than the parity price of corn at the time such sale is made."

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to the committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FULMER to the committee amendment:

Page 1, line 9, strike out the period and insert "*Provided further,* That in making the regional adjustment in the sale price of wheat, the minimum price shall not be higher in any area than the United States average parity price of corn."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this bill is to encourage the producers of dairy products, poultry, and hogs to increase their production this year. Up to the present time those producers have only had to pay 85 percent of corn parity for wheat for stock feed. If this amendment is adopted, it is going to compel them to pay 100 percent of corn parity.

What will be the effect of this amendment is set forth in a letter to be found on the second page of the committee report. It is from the president of the Commodity Credit Corporation to Chairman FULMER, of the Committee on Agriculture. I call attention particularly to the last sentence, in which he says:

In this latter connection it should be pointed out that if feed-wheat prices are advanced to 100 percent of corn parity sales will be greatly reduced, with resulting large liquidations of poultry and livestock, and that is going to be the effect of this amendment if it passes.

In Wisconsin we are a region of small farmers; we are largely a dairy and a poultry-producing section. The farmers have bought very liberally of Government-owned wheat, at 85 percent of the corn parity price, and they want to continue to buy. At this particular season of the year we are very short of food-stuffs for our livestock. Unless this sale of wheat is continued we are going to have more and more of auction sales and more cows going to the block. At pres-

ent the auction sales in western Wisconsin are more numerous than they have been in any recent springtime and are nearly as great in some sections as they were last year, when they broke all records. Our farmers this year have probably got more calves on hand than they have ever had before. The Government O. P. A. regulations have so limited the shipping of calves for veal purposes that many of our farmers are holding on to more of them. Unless they can get feed wheat and get it at a reasonable price they are going to dispose of them. Many of our farmers are going into poultry raising more extensively than they have ever done before, and they want more wheat at the 85 percent of corn parity, the same as they have been buying it. Every cent per bushel that is added on to the cost to the farmer is that much of a discouragement of production. If it is desired to encourage the production of poultry and dairy products, there should not be an increase in the price of this feed wheat. The amount involved to the Federal Treasury is far too small to quibble over. This amendment would not mean any more to the producer of corn than if the wheat were sold at 85 percent of the corn parity. It will mean increased cost to dairy farmers without any increase in the price of dairy products.

I should like to see all farmers get full parity prices. I have always advocated that. I am in favor of this present system of so-called parity so long as we have not anything else, but it is a kind of "hocus-pocus" formula. I am hopeful that in this session we may be able to pass the real parity bill and get a parity price. But that issue is not involved here, which will include labor costs and other costs of farm production. The question now is whether the Government is going to furnish this feed wheat to the farmers who are so urgently in need of it at a price they can afford to pay in order to increase dairy and poultry production.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the committee amendment.

Mr. Chairman, as I understand it, the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina to the committee amendment has been accepted. I can see a good many reasons why those living on the west and east coasts will be in favor of the committee amendment, as amended, because they will be able to get wheat considerably cheaper, taking into account their location, than those who live near the sources of the supply of wheat.

Mr. PACE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. PACE. Does not the gentleman think they should get their wheat not as cheap but almost as cheap as in the middle of the wheat areas?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. It is a larger subsidy to those who live in the coast areas than it was under the present system, and the gentleman knows that.

Mr. PACE. Not at the expense of the Government.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Oh, yes, because if you are going to have wheat sold at corn parity prices, people who are living along the east and west coasts would have to pay approximately 20 cents a bushel more for their wheat than they are under 85 percent of corn parity.

Mr. PACE. I can give a direct illustration in my own State. Under the 125,000,000 bushels we pay \$1.02 a bushel and under this amendment we will pay \$1.03, so that does not quite sustain the gentleman.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. As I understood the gentleman from South Carolina who offered the amendment, he said he was paying \$1.35 a bushel.

Mr. FULMER. No, I did not say that.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. What did the gentleman have to pay or what did his constituents have to pay for his feed wheat?

Mr. FULMER. About \$1.03.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. It is being sold at the same price.

Mr. FULMER. By averaging the areas in the United States, it would give to the outlying States a price of \$1.03 and your corn commercial areas would be sold absolutely on 100 percent corn parity.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. That means you will get it at the same price you paid under 85 percent of corn parity, whereas the farmers living in the commercial corn area will have to pay between 16 cents and 20 cents a bushel more for it.

Mr. CASE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE. Without this amendment what would they pay in the coastal areas?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. They would pay from 16 cents to 20 cents a bushel more.

Mr. CASE. The benefit in this amendment is the taking up of the difference between the 85 and 100 percent of parity?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Yes. People living in the coastal areas will get their wheat at 85 percent of corn parity, whereas the people living in the commercial corn areas will pay the corn-parity prices.

Mr. MASON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MASON. Does that not mean that the people living on the east and west coasts would be subsidized to the extent of the transportation charges which we in the Middle West that produce the goods would not get?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. HOLMES of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. HOLMES of Massachusetts. Can the gentleman tell me how much it costs the United States Government annually to store this used surplus of millions of bushels of wheat?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The storage alone amounts to 7 cents a bushel, but the total subsidy paid by the Federal Government to dispose of this 100,000,000 bushels of wheat will be between thirty and forty million dollars.

Mr. HOLMES of Massachusetts. Does not the gentleman believe that we on the east coast and the west coast have paid our proportionate share in connection with the buying of this surplus wheat and maintaining it in storage all these years, and is it not a further fact, as long as you are going to have this huge surplus of wheat in Government warehouses, that any time wheat rises to a certain level they will dump on the market two or three million bushels?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The gentleman is arguing in my favor because I want the wheat sold at the same price it has been heretofore.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Would you like to have them send corn up to 85 percent of wheat parity?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I do not think it would make a particle of difference in view of the big demand for processed foods there is at this time into which corn and wheat goes for human consumption.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The question is on the committee amendment as amended.

The committee amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BECKWORTH: At the end of the committee amendment, strike out the period, insert a colon and add "Provided further, That any producer of any feed crop may feed such crop to his own stock without being subject to penalty."

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment. I will reserve the point of order for the time being, but may I say to the gentleman that every farmer in the country can sell all his wheat that he produces with that understanding regardless of whether he is in the program or out of the program.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman does not understand the problem which I am seeking to deal with here, and it is regrettable I cannot do more about it right now. One of the fundamental rights which a farmer who tills the soil has is the right of utilizing the commodity he grows in any manner that he sees fit so long as he does not waste it. By this I mean when a farmer produces a commodity by tilling the soil, and desires to feed that commodity to his stock, he unquestionably should have that privilege. This right does not seem to obtain under the current peanut program.

Recently a farmer in my district wrote me a letter in which he stated that he has been told—and this is a typical case

in the area in which he lives—that he cannot feed the peanuts he grows to his milk cows without being subjected to penalties; in that, if he fails to sell his peanuts to the Government for oil purposes, his Government checks will be withheld.

This gentleman has for several years been growing peanuts, feeding them to his milk cows, and selling the milk. Surely no one would question his right along this line. He wants to continue to do that, but now he is told, "No; if you do not sell your peanuts for oil, you will have your checks withdrawn."

It was suggested to the farmer to whom I refer by the person representing the Department of Agriculture that it would be necessary for him to change to the growing of beef cattle. That is not what I call freedom, by any means. Immediate efforts to correct the situation I describe should be made.

I sincerely regret that my amendment is probably subject to a point of order because of the limited scope this joint resolution seeks to cover, but I certainly hope the Committee on Agriculture, as we are endeavoring to carry out a program of feed and food production, will cease restricting these farmers who are trying to grow feed and food as they, rather than the Government, see fit.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Does the gentleman from South Carolina insist on his point of order?

Mr. FULMER. I insist on the point of order, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The joint resolution applies to wheat and the amendment applies to any and all crops, and therefore is not germane. The point of order is sustained.

Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. THOMASON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that the Committee, having had under consideration the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 83) to permit additional sales of wheat for feed, pursuant to House Resolution 160, reported the same back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL 1943

Mr. CANNON of Missouri submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 1975) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal

year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1975) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 4, 20, 40, and 41.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37 and 38; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

"Provided further, That no merchant vessel constructed under any contract entered into by the United States Maritime Commission pursuant to any appropriation or contract authorization specifically granted by act of Congress (except Public Law 5, Seventy-seventh Congress) to such Commission shall be disposed of under the Act of March 11, 1941 (Public Law 11, Seventy-seventh Congress), as amended, except by lease which must end not later than six months after the termination of the present war, as proclaimed by the President, or at such earlier time as the Congress by concurrent resolution or the President by proclamation may designate," and on page 11, line 15 of the bill after the figure "\$16,625,000" insert the following: "payable from such construction fund"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert "\$3,722,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

"WEATHER BUREAU

"Observations, warnings, and general weather service: For an additional amount for observations, warnings, and general weather service, fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1943, and including not to exceed \$36,945 additional for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$390,000."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

"BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

"Lugert-Altus project, Oklahoma: For continuation of construction, \$400,000 from the general fund of the Treasury, to remain available until expended."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows:

"Investigation of bauxite and alunite ores and aluminum clay deposits (national defense): For an additional amount for investigation of bauxite and alunite ores and aluminum clay deposits, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1943, and including the purchase of drilling rigs mounted on trucks and of auxiliary trucks to service drilling rigs without charge against the limitation on the purchase of motor-propelled vehicles hereinafter specified, \$500,000: *Provided*, That the limitation on the amounts which may be expended for purchase of motor-propelled vehicles, and available to the Geological Survey to carry out the purposes of this appropriation, are hereby increased from \$6,000 to \$25,000, and from \$80,000 to \$115,000, respectively."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: "of which \$15,000 shall be chargeable to the water fund of the District of Columbia, said total appropriation"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert "\$63,300"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 39: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Before the figure "(2)" of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the word "or"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 1, 12, and 19.

CLARENCE CANNON,
C. A. WOODRUM,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
EMMET O'NEAL,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JED JOHNSON,
JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
W. P. LAMBERTSON,

Managers on the part of the House.

CARL HAYDEN,
M. E. TYDINGS,
JOHN H. OVERTON,
GERALD P. NYE,
H. C. LODGE, JR.,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1975) entitled "A bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes," submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

No. 2: Strikes out the language in the House bill providing that funds for the United States Maritime Commission shall not be expended to obtain vessels for use as naval auxiliaries except pursuant to appropriations granted to the Navy Department for such purpose and transferred to the Maritime Commission.

No. 3: The House bill contains a requirement that no vessel owned by the United States shall be disposed of under the Lend-

Lease Act except by lease which must end 6 months after the conclusion of peace. The Senate struck out this requirement and inserted a provision that no merchant vessel constructed under any contract entered into pursuant to the contract authorization in his bill or any subsequent act for the Maritime Commission shall be disposed of under the Lend-Lease Act except by lease which must end not later than 6 months after the termination of the present war, as proclaimed by the President, or at such earlier time as the Congress by concurrent resolution or the President by proclamation may designate. The effect of the Senate amendment is to permit certain merchant ships to be disposed of under the Lend-Lease Act other than by lease. The conferees have adopted a substitute for the House and Senate provisions which has the same practical effect as the Senate amendment and leaves for disposition under the Lend-Lease Act, other than by lease, merchant ships constructed or acquired under lend-lease funds allocated to the Maritime Commission by the President and merchant ships constructed under Public Law 5 of the Seventy-seventh Congress (frequently referred to as the "ugly duckling" ships), which was enacted prior to the lend-lease law and which may be disposed of within the general over-all limitation of \$800,000,000 in the Lend-Lease Act applying to all Federal agencies.

No. 4: Strikes out the appropriation of \$57,155, inserted by the Senate, for crop and livestock estimates under the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture.

No. 5: Appropriates \$3,722,000, instead of \$3,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,944,000 as proposed by the Senate, for control of incipient and emergency outbreaks of insect pests by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Department of Agriculture.

No. 6: Appropriates \$390,000, as proposed by the Senate, for observations, warnings, and general weather service, under the Weather Bureau.

No. 7: Appropriates \$400,000 for the Lugert-Altus project, Oklahoma, under the Bureau of Reclamation, and modifies the Senate amendment to omit at this time the fixing of the amount to be reimbursable under the reclamation law.

No. 8: Appropriates \$500,000 for the fiscal year 1943 for investigation of bauxite and alunite ores and aluminum clay deposits, Bureau of Mines, instead of \$325,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,500,000 for the fiscal years 1943 and 1944 as proposed by the Senate. Additional amounts for 1944 are left to be discussed when the regular 1944 appropriations for the Bureau of Mines are taken up in the Interior Department appropriation bill.

No. 9: The House bill provides that \$25,000 of the \$140,000 under the National Park Service for the repair and restoration of storm and flood damage to the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal shall be paid from the water fund of the District of Columbia. The Senate struck out this requirement. The conference agreement provides that \$15,000 of such cost shall be paid from such water fund.

No. 10: The appropriation for the Immigration and Naturalization Service is made available under the House bill for maintenance, care, and transportation of wives and dependent minor children of alien enemies in the custody of such service. The Senate has made such appropriation also available for such dependent children who are not minors, and the House agrees.

No. 11: Appropriates \$63,300 for salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, instead of \$12,300 as proposed by the House and \$89,900 as proposed by the Senate. The additional amount agreed to by the House, \$51,000, is for a survey of wartime prices.

Nos. 13, 14, 15, and 16: Appropriate for payment for claims for damages by the Navy Department certified to Congress after the bill had passed the House.

Nos. 17 and 18: Appropriate \$365,000 for printing and binding for the Post Office Department as proposed by the Senate.

No. 20: Appropriates \$250,000 as proposed by the House, instead of \$169,000 as proposed by the Senate, for salaries, Office of the Treasurer of the United States.

No. 21: Makes provision for carrying out section 4 of the act of December 18, 1942 (Public Law 815), with respect to melting worn and uncurrent standard silver dollars into bars as proposed by the Senate.

On amendments Nos. 22 to 38, inclusive: Appropriate additional amounts for the payment of authorized claims, judgments, and audited claims, all certified to Congress for appropriation after the bill had passed the House.

On amendment No. 39: The Senate has rewritten section 303 of the bill relating to requirements for persons employed with funds in the bill in continental United States with respect to citizenship status. The effect of the Senate change in the section is to provide that an affidavit signed by any person affected by the section shall be considered prima facie evidence that the requirements of the section with respect to such person's status have been complied with. The House agrees to the Senate change with a perfecting amendment.

On amendments Nos. 40 and 41: Strike out the section proposed by the Senate requiring certain reports and administrative requirements in connection with the employment of personnel in executive agencies on a per diem compensation basis.

Amendments in disagreement

The managers on the part of the House report in disagreement the following Senate amendments as to each of which they will recommend that the House concur:

On amendment No. 1: Increasing from \$6,500 to \$11,000 and from \$12,000 to \$23,000, respectively, the allocations for travel expenses, printing and binding, from previous appropriations for the Board of Investigation and Research, Transportation.

On amendment No. 12: Appropriating \$1,200,000 for the fiscal year 1943 to the Children's Bureau for payments to States to provide medical, nursing, hospital, maternity, and infant care for wives and infants of enlisted men in the armed forces of the United States of the fourth, fifth, sixth, or seventh pay grades.

On amendment No. 19: Appropriating \$491,000 to the Department of State for salaries and expenses of the Foreign Service Auxiliary.

CLARENCE CANNON,
C. A. WOODRUM,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
EMMET O'NEAL,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JED JOHNSON,
JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
W. P. LAMBERTSON,

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the conference report on the bill H. R. 1975.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 83

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 16 (legislative day, MARCH 9), 1943

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

JOINT RESOLUTION

To permit additional sales of wheat for feed.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the limitation contained in the Department of Agriculture
4 Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1943, on the quantity of
5 wheat which Commodity Credit Corporation can sell for feed
6 is hereby increased from one hundred and twenty-five million
7 to two hundred and twenty-five million bushels: *Provided,*
8 *however,* That no such wheat shall be sold at a price less
9 than the parity price of corn at the time such sale is made:
10 *Provided further,* That in making regional adjustments in
11 the sale price of wheat, the minimum price shall not be
12 higher in any area than the United States average parity
13 price of corn.

Passed the House of Representatives March 15, 1943.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

78TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

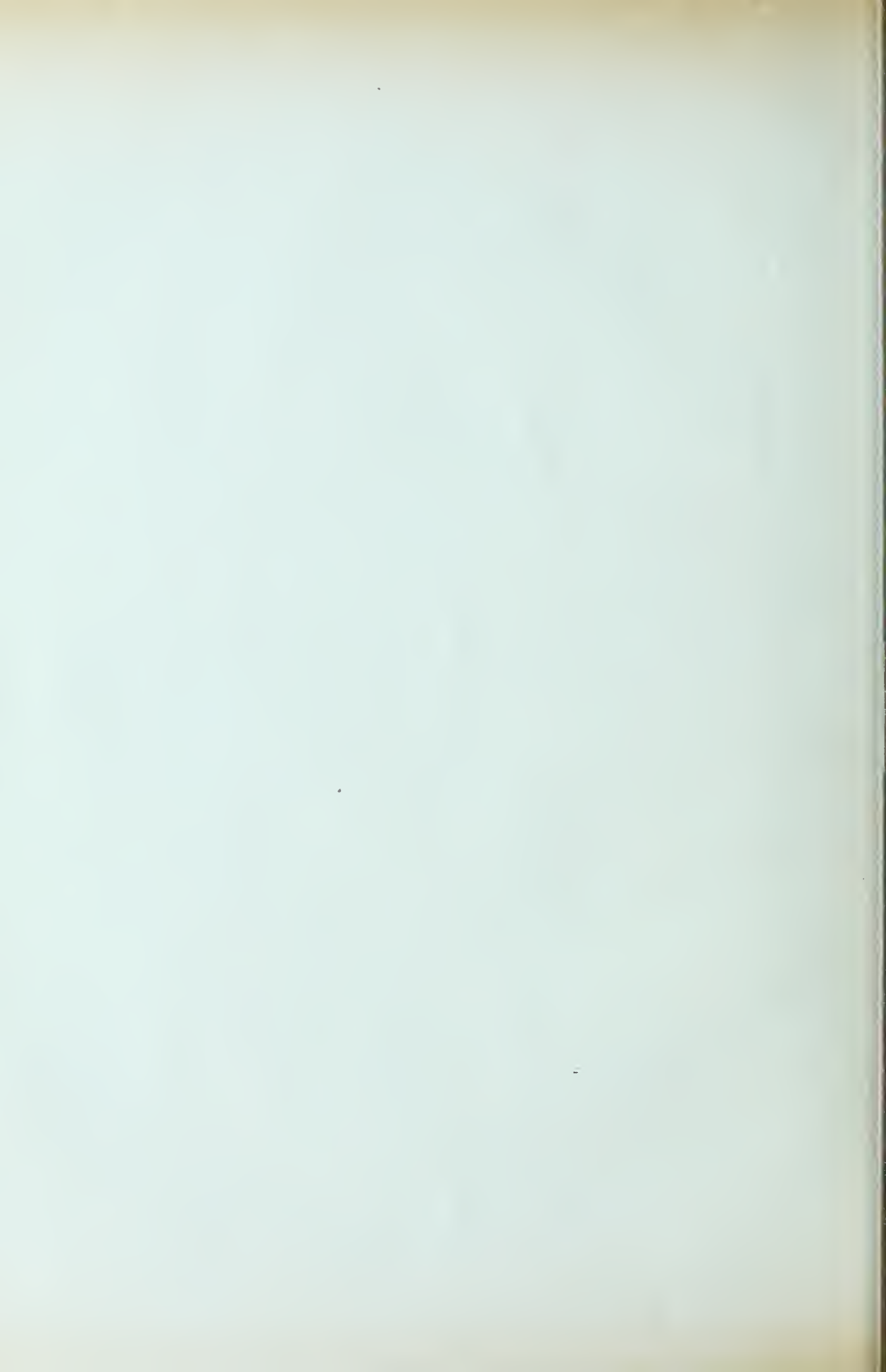
H. J. RES. 83

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To permit additional sales of wheat for feed.

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Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry



lished in the Washington Daily News of March 15, 1943, and an article by Edward Robinson, published in the Washington (D. C.) Star of March 14, 1943, dealing with absenteeism, which appear in the Appendix.]

OUR PART IN MAINTAINING PEACE— EDITORIAL FROM THE KANSAS CITY TIMES

[Mr. HATCH asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an editorial entitled "Our Part in Maintaining Peace," published in the Kansas City Times of March 15, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

TIME TO ACT—EDITORIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

[Mr. HATCH asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an editorial entitled "Time To Act," published in the Christian Science Monitor of March 17, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

ORGANIZATION OF UNITED NATIONS— NEWSPAPER COMMENT

[Mr. HILL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article by Raymond Clapper entitled "New Senate Attitude," from the Washington News of March 15, and an editorial entitled "Moving Forward," from the Washington Post of March 15, relating to the organization of the United Nations, which appear in the Appendix.]

ORGANIZATION OF UNITED NATIONS— NEWSPAPER COMMENT

[Mr. BALL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article by Mark Sullivan entitled "Post-War Planning," published in the Washington (D. C.) Post of March 17, and an editorial entitled "Applying the Touchstone," published in the Philadelphia (Pa.) Bulletin of March 16, 1943, which appear in the Appendix.]

ORGANIZATION OF UNITED NATIONS— NEWSPAPER COMMENT

[Mr. BURTON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an editorial entitled "Sound Foreign Policy," published in the Cleveland Plain Dealer of March 15, 1943, and an article by Maj. George Fielding Eliot, published in the Washington Star of March 15, 1943, dealing with the Senate resolution pertaining to organization of United Nations, which appear in the Appendix.]

SALES OF WHEAT FOR FEED

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House Joint Resolution 83, providing for additional sales of wheat for feed.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, if the Senator will permit, let the joint resolution be read by the clerk in the usual manner.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will read.

The Chief Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the limitation contained in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1943, on the quantity of wheat which Commodity Credit Corporation can sell for feed is hereby increased from 125,000,000 to 225,000,000 bushels: Provided, however, That no such wheat shall be sold at a price less than the parity price of corn at the time such sale is made: Provided further, That in making regional adjustments in the sale price of wheat, the minimum price shall not be higher in any area than the United States average parity price of corn.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the

motion of the Senator from South Carolina.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 83) to permit additional sales of wheat for feed.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, this is an intensely emergent measure. There is not a carload of corn now going to the terminal markets. It is not necessary for me to give the reasons for that condition; they are very many and very cogent.

The supply of wheat for feed is about exhausted, therefore the feed necessary for dairy animals, hogs, and chickens will not be supplied if some such measure as that now before the Senate shall not be passed. We were told in the committee that within 10 days the amount necessary to supply the necessary feed will be exhausted unless some action is taken.

If we can have the pending measure enacted, it will enable the Commodity Credit Corporation to release some of the 40,000,000 bushels of wheat held for the production of industrial alcohol and for other purposes, but, if not, the whole machinery for supplying feed will stop.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I join with the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry in the hope that the joint resolution will be acted upon immediately and favorably. I wish to make the comment, however, that about a year ago this body passed a simple bill making available for feed for animals and poultry 125,000,000 bushels of wheat. At that time the measure we were considering contained a provision that the wheat should be sold at 85 percent of the corn parity price. The joint resolution now pending, as it passed the House and as it comes to the Senate omits the 85-percent provision and makes the wheat salable at the corn parity price. That provision was made in order to avoid any conflict of opinion or interest which might reside with the corn growers and the wheat producers. To that extent the pending measure is dissimilar from the one which passed the Senate some time ago.

In view of the immediate needs of the producers of dairy products and poultry I hope that the Senate may take favorable action today on the joint resolution.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the distinguished Senator from South Carolina tell us the parity price of corn?

Mr. SMITH. That matter was discussed in the committee, and there seemed to be about a dozen opinions. I think the parity price of corn is \$1.03.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution is before the Senate and open to amendment. If there is no amendment to be offered, the question is on the third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 83) was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ADMIRAL STANDLEY'S MOSCOW STATEMENT—ARTICLE BY FELIX MORLEY

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, on March 14, there appeared in the editorial

section of the Washington Sunday Star a very interesting article by Felix Morley entitled "Standley's Comment Clarifies Russia's Relations With Allies." The article begins:

Whether or not a calculated indiscretion, the outspoken observations made by Admiral Standley in Moscow have served one desirable end.

I ask that the article in full may be incorporated in the Record as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

STANDLEY'S COMMENT CLARIFIES RUSSIA'S
RELATIONS WITH ALLIES—PRESENT ASSOCIATION
HELD TO BE ONLY TEMPORARY COALITION
RATHER THAN FULL PARTNERSHIP IN
UNITED NATIONS

(By Felix Morley)

Whether or not a calculated indiscretion, the outspoken observations made by Admiral Standley in Moscow have served one desirable end. They have brought home to most of us the hard fact that a temporary coalition is not welded into a permanent combination of United Nations merely by repetition of that pleasant phrase.

In simple fact the United Nations are a heterogeneous group of governments which are at war, or have severed relations with, one or more of the Axis Powers. Many of these governments are in exile and may or may not have post-war standing with their people. The coalition has no central organization, no unified command, and no common policy beyond mutual antagonism to the aggression from which its members suffer.

There is a hope, but it is at present no more than a hope, that these governments may work out some plan of permanent collaboration, thus creating the nucleus of an eventual, and, this time, effective international organization. That hope, however, is retarded rather than advanced by assumptions that it will automatically become a reality. As the Under Secretary of State indicated in his recent Toronto speech, the difficult spadework in this direction is still to be accomplished.

Until the United Nations become united in something more than dependence on lend-lease, it will continue to be dangerously misleading to talk as though an enduring program has already been achieved. Picturesque displays of entwined flags, which could in a few minutes be arranged in wholly different but equally colorful combinations, are very far from providing a basis of unity worthy of the name.

STALIN'S VIEWPOINT

That unswerving realist, Premier Stalin of Russia, has from the outset demonstrated that he regards his country as a member of a temporary coalition rather than as an integral part of the United Nations' line-up.

Soviet opportunism was emphasized when Russia, having defeated and dismembered Finland, associated herself in a temporary marriage of convenience with Nazi Germany. It has been further evinced by Russia's careful relationships with Japan, continued after Hitler's notorious intuition led him to break with the Communist dictatorship. And all of Stalin's recent speeches have further emphasized that he regards Russia not as one of the United Nations, as we use the phrase, but as a power provisionally associated with Great Britain and the United States alone for the single purpose of destroying the Nazi regime in Germany.

So shrewd is Stalin's diplomacy that he has been able to establish a logically untenable position. Russia is never publicly urged to open a second front against Japan, even though that would seem the most effective

way to bring aid to China and to prevent the Japanese from consolidating the huge empire they have conquered. But Stalin's refusal to let Russia gamble on a second front does not restrain him from openly criticizing Great Britain and the United States for failing to attempt prematurely what Russia could undertake with far less risk of possible disaster.

Admiral Standley, who after all only complained that the Russian Government does not advertise the extent of American aid to that country, must be a little surprised by the tempest which his remarks have aroused. What would have been the reaction if he had emulated Stalin's frankness by asserting that the second-front argument is applicable for Russia also?

EFFECT IS DISTURBING

The remarks of the American Ambassador to Russia were certainly far less blunt and forthright than many which Premier Stalin has made himself. Yet their effect is more disturbing. The explanation of this paradox is found in the theory that it is desirable for us to regard Russia as one of the United Nations even though Russia herself continuously makes clear that she disclaims that definition.

It is now nearly 6 months since Stalin, in a statement prepared for the Associated Press correspondent in Moscow, demanded "that the Allies fulfill their obligations fully and on time." With the Germans then in partial occupation of Stalingrad a certain curtness of expression was wholly natural. But the language used in this statement was that of an associated power, thinking in terms of ad hoc agreement and not of permanent unity.

A month later, in his speech of November 6, the Russian Premier announced that: "It is not our aim to destroy all military force in Germany." He further asserted that such compulsory disarmament, in the event of Nazi defeat, would not only be impossible but also inadvisable from the point of view of the victor.

Whether or not that argument is reasonable is at the moment an academic question. The point is that it runs counter to one of the tenets of the Atlantic Charter and to one of the principles on which the majority of the United Nations are agreed. For Great Britain and the United States, at any rate, the compulsory disarmament of Germany is announced as a basic war aim.

At Casablanca, where Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt decided on the policy of "unconditional surrender," there was, by Stalin's decision, no Russian representation. And more recently, in his order of the day for February 22, the Russian Premier twice took occasion to say that the Red army objective is to drive the German invaders "from the borders of our country."

This was immediately after President Roosevelt, in his address on Lincoln's Birthday, had envisaged "the day when United Nations forces march in triumph through the streets of Berlin, Rome, and Tokyo." It was as though Stalin had said: "Include us out."

In all this there is no necessary inconsistency, provided that Russia is regarded as an associated power, as was the United States in the last war, and not as a full-fledged and deeply committed member of the United Nations grouping. It is to avoid the possibility of eventual disillusionment that the distinction should be kept in mind. And the risk of this is now openly voiced, in somewhat exaggerated and sensational terms, by no less an authority than Vice President WALLACE, who, in his speech of March 8, said:

"Unless the western democracies and Russia come to a satisfactory understanding before the war ends, I very much fear that World War No. 3 will be inevitable. Without a close and trusting understanding between Russia and the United States there is

grave probability of Russia and Germany sooner or later making common cause."

The first step in that essential understanding would seem to be realization that the Russian post-war political outlook is very different from that which Great Britain and the United States may be said to have in common.

The Anglo-Saxon democracies, as indicated by our fondness for the phrase "United Nations" are thinking in terms of interstate organization, of a revived and revised League of Nations, perhaps with teeth, but based essentially on the fragmented national structure established in Europe by the Treaty of Versailles.

Russia's approach to the problem of world order is wholly different. It looks much more toward the establishment of governments with a kindred philosophy than toward any mechanical linkage of governments with diverse social and political backgrounds. Trotsky's oversimplified concept of world revolution is out, but not so his central idea of unification through a common outlook rather than through common processes.

All of which should remind us, in good time, that a mere parroting of the phrase "United Nations" gets us nowhere. There are forces abroad in the world today which transcend national lines. They must be understood before they can be controlled. That they are not yet well understood by Americans is something which Stalin has done his best to tell us.

RELATIONS BETWEEN CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENT

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, on Monday, March 15, the leading editorial in the New York Times was entitled "Congress and the President." I should like to read the first sentence of the editorial. It is as follows:

Not in many years have the relations between Congress and a President been as strained as they are today.

Mr. President, because I believe that to be true, and because I think the editorial is most interesting, I ask that it be printed in the body of the RECORD. I further request that thereafter there be printed in the body of the RECORD an editorial appearing in the Hartford Courant of March 17, 1943, carrying the same title "Congress and the President." The Hartford Courant editorial, which is inspired, as a reading of it will disclose, by the New York Times editorial, refers to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 1, which I first submitted last October, and which I resubmitted at the opening of the present session of Congress. I ask unanimous consent that immediately following the editorials there be printed a copy of Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 1.

There being no objection, the editorials and concurrent resolution were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENT

Not in many years have the relations between Congress and a President been as strained as they are today. The rejection of the Flynn appointment, the numerous investigations and denunciations in Congress of administrative agencies, the rebuke which the House has just given to the President in passing the Disney bill are symptoms of this strain. It would be very harmful to the country's domestic economy and dangerous to the war effort itself, if relations between the President and Congress should deteriorate further.

A healthy relationship between the executive and legislative branches of the Government can be maintained only if each respects fully the rights of the other, keeps within its proper field, and recognizes clearly its own functions and responsibilities. There have been traditionally in America two theories of the proper relationship of Congress and the President. One theory holds that Congress should act independently. But the logical outcome of complete independence on the part of Congress would be a stalemate. If Congress refused to give the President legislation he really needed, the result would be governmental paralysis. The second traditional theory holds that Congress should cooperate with the President. But this theory can no more be pushed to an extreme than the first. For the logical result of complete cooperation would be complete subservience.

Under the American system the problem of the relationship of the legislature and the Executive is peculiarly difficult. The problem does not exist to anything like the same degree under the system of responsible Cabinet government in Great Britain, Australia, or Canada. For there legislature and executive are fused. It is impossible for them to be for any considerable time at loggerheads. The executive is, in the first place, the creature of the legislature. He represents its own choice. If, in spite of this, the legislature and Prime Minister fall out, the disagreement is resolved in one of two ways: Either the Prime Minister resigns and the legislature chooses his successor, or the Prime Minister dissolves the legislature and forces it to seek reelection. The difference of opinion between Parliament and the Prime Minister can in this manner be immediately put up to the people, as the ultimate authority, to decide.

No such way of resolving a disagreement between the Legislature and the Executive exists under the American system of separation of powers. Nor does our Constitution itself give explicit practical guidance to Congress or the President concerning the best division of powers between them, or the way in which they can resolve such differences of opinion as may arise. Congress, being elected directly by the people, can properly claim to represent the people. But, though the President is still nominally chosen by an electoral college, he is in fact chosen by direct popular vote, and can claim to represent the people no less directly than Congress does. The dilemma that arises when Congress and the President disagree on an important issue is like the dilemma that arises when a State sends two Senators to Congress and each takes a different position on an issue. What clear way is there of deciding which of the two Senators really speaks for the people of his State?

II

The questions that the Constitution does not answer regarding the relationship of Congress and the President must be answered by common sense. The relationship will be determined by acts both of initiative and of self-restraint and self-denial on the part of both President and Congress. Traditions concerning what these relationships ought to be have in fact grown up, and have come to be regarded almost as inherent in the Constitution itself. But some of these traditions are in fact neither required by the Constitution nor sound in themselves.

Congress has traditionally resented, for example, detailed recommendations of the President or the executive departments regarding legislation. It has always been considered by Congress something of an outrage for the executive department actually to frame a bill itself and openly declare it to be an administration bill. Congress has at times been known to resent even vague intimations on the part of the Executive concerning what it ought to do.



Man.



[PUBLIC LAW 18—78TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 28—1ST SESSION]

[H. J. Res. 83]

JOINT RESOLUTION

To permit additional sales of wheat for feed.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the limitation contained in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1943, on the quantity of wheat which Commodity Credit Corporation can sell for feed is hereby increased from one hundred and twenty-five million to two hundred and twenty-five million bushels: *Provided, however*, That no such wheat shall be sold at a price less than the parity price of corn at the time such sale is made: *Provided further*, That in making regional adjustments in the sale price of wheat, the minimum price shall not be higher in any area than the United States average parity price of corn.

Approved March 25, 1943.

